

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1865.

[No. 1340.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and fraits,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffs, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Blaficks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffs, Yarn Stockings,
Chimizes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silefia do.
Quaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Murlin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

Dec. 20.
10 pipes well flav'd Holland
60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,
2 bales German Ticklenburgh
1 case Britannias,
1 do. Plaitlas Royal,
all Imported from Rotterdam,
In the brig Nancy, Spalding,
AND FOR SALE BY
J. & T. Vowell,
WHO HAVE IN STORE,
A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit
for immediate use,
Three hds. old Grenada Rum,
Three casks Clover Seed,
Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
Cash given for Otter and
Mink skins.

April 15.
JAMES SANDERSON
Has received, in addition to his late general sup-
plies, which he will sell, by the quantity, v.e.
ry low, and on liberal credit;
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Bran-
dy,
4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum,
20 barrels New England ditto.
5 pipes particular Tenerife Wine.
12 half pipes do. do. do.
25 cases claret, 2 and half dozen in each.
9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen
each.
6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese.
20 hogheads Black Quart Bottles.

ALSO,
28 hogheads Virginia TOBAC-
CO now in store.
May 31.

BUILDING LOTS.
HALF an acre of ground, on the
corner of Washington and Duke streets,
will be laid off in lots, to suit applicants, and
will be had at a moderate annual rent forever.
HEWES & MILLER.
June 19.

This day is Published,
And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book-
store, and THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)
AN ABSTRACT
OF AN
APOLOGY,
For Renouncing the Jurisdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.
By Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard
McNemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.
May 1.

A few Copies of the American
Gardener, for sale by Robert Gray, in
King-street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

About 30,000
White Oak Hoghead & Barrel
Staves,
Of good quality: Also,
A few squared Logs of Walnut.
W.M. HODGSON.
July 5.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
69 barrels prime pork,
12 barrels peas, suitable for the West-India
market.
Wm. HODGSON.
July 5.

For Sale, on liberal Credit,
90 hogheads
South Potomac Tobacco,
Now in store—Also,
4 do. Rappahannock;
Suitable for the West-India market.
James Sanderfon.
June 20.

Mill-Stones & Boulting-Cloths.
We want to buy one pair of
4 or 4 and an half feet Cologne Mill-Stones.—
We have one pair of 6 feet Burr Mill-Stones for
sale: Also, five hundred dollars worth of Boul-
ting-Cloths; which will be sold a bargain, to
any body who will take the whole of them.
Hewes & Miller.
June 20.

BEEF AND PORK.
We have just received, prime and
mels Beef, in barrels and half barrels; prime
Pork, in barrels and half barrels—all of excel-
lent quality.
Hewes & Miller.
June 24.

The subscribers have just received, by
the Packet, from Norfolk,
30 barrels prime Beef,
20 do. Pork.
Lawrason & Fowle.
June 24.

Mandeville & Jameffon
Are now landing, and offer for Sale,
10 puncheons high proof Jamaica
Rum.
10 hogheads Barbadoes Molasses.
8 hogheads St. Croix Sugars.
English F and FF Gunpowder.
Philadelphia Loaf Sugars.
Patent Shot and Bar-Lead.
May 29.

TO LET,
(OR WASHINGTON-STREET)
The House at present occupied by
Joseph Mandeville. Possession may be had early
in June next. Apply to
Mandeville & Jameffon.
May 20.

WILLIAM OXLEY
HAS ON HAND,
Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous
to the purchasers, for cash or notes,
The following Articles, viz.
Superfine and second cloths
Kerseymeres and swandowns
Bearskins and farnonghts
Durants and callumances
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boiled camblies
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peelong and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambric mullins
India jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk
silk and cotton flings,
January 7.

THIS MOMENT RECEIVED, A quantity of Excellent PINE APPLES.

N. B. This fruit is in delightful order for
present use, and if applied for soon will be sold
on moderate terms.
John A. Burford.
July 6.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Washington Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.
—A SUPPLY OF—
Fresh teas, particularly selected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hds. St. Croix and St. Martin sugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump
sugars.
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiskey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira,
Sherry,
Lithon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port,
Claret in cases,
20 Boxes fresh muscatel raffins,
Very best chocolate,
Dixon's best mustard,
Sallad oil, &c.
With a general assortment of groce-
ries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superi-
or quality, and will be sold on the most reasona-
ble terms.
JAMES BACON.
May 14.

TUNIS CRAVEN,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
An elegant assortment of goods, selected from
the latest importations, in Phila-
delphia and Baltimore.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Superfine cloths and
coloured cambricks,
Dimities,
6-4 9-8, Cambric
mullins,
India, book, jaconet
and mull mull, muf-
lins,
Colonade and crossbar-
red striped cambric
ditto,
Lace,
6-4 Lace shawls,
Long ditto,
Super brocaded do.
English and French silk
gloves,
Kid ditto,
Pic nic mitts,
English split straw bon-
nets,
Madras and bandanna
handkerchiefs,
Bastar,
Mammodies,
Gurrahs, &c. &c.
All of which he has determined to
sell at the most reduced prices.
May 26.

FOR SALE.
20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
LAST YEAR'S CROP,
Just received and for Sale on reasonable terms.
John & Thos. Vowell.
May 9.

Just Published,
And for Sale by Cotton & Stewart,
A Key to Mystery of Iniquity
OR AN
Address to Men of Candor and
lovers of Truth.
By JOHN WEST,
Of Fairfax County.
This work contains a compendium
ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's
reflections; proving modern episcopacy to be spu-
rious, and human legislation in the Church to be
usurpation, &c. &c.
May 3.

FOR NEW-YORK,
The Schooner Nancy,
Capt. NATHAN FELLOWS;
Will carry 750 barrels, and sail
with all possible expedition. For freight or pas-
sage please apply to Capt. Fellows, or to
Daniel M'Clellan.
July 9.

SUGARS.
Seventy hds. and } Muscovado SUGAR,
Twenty-two bbls. }
Thirty one bags Cocoa, received by Sloop Sloop,
Diapa, from Martinico—for sale on reasonable
terms by
John & Thos. Vowell.
WHO HAVE ON HAND
Holland Gin of excellent flavor in
Pipes,
Fourth proof Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Liverpool Fine Salt,
1000 bushels Indian Corn,
1200 do. black-eyed Peas in good ship-
ping order,
July 6.

TO RENT.
A convenient two-story Brick-house
on Wilkes street, opposite Capt. George S. am's
—For terms apply to,
John C. Vowell.
July 6.

LAWRASON & FOWLE
Have just received, by the brig Harmony, Robert
B. Hall, master, from Boston.
3 bales best Beerboon Gurrahs
3 do. Sewing Twine
2 chests Young Hyson } FRESH TEAS.
5 do. Imperial
20 boxes best Spanish Segars
2 pipes first quality Cognac Brandy
40 barrels N. E. Rum
3 hds. retailing Molasses
7 barrels Sperm. Oil
2 few boxes Sperm. Candles
40 boxes brown Soap
And a quantity of Plaster Paris.
July 6.

For LIVERPOOL,
The SHIP
WILLIAM,
Captain John Bacon;
Two hundred and 64 tons burthen, nearly
new. Advances, will be made on consignments,
per this vessel. The freight will be moderate.
Apply to,
William Hodgson.
July 2.

GUNPOWDER TEA.
A few boxes of the very best quality just
received by
Mandeville & Jameffon.
May 15.

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county,
in the district of Columbia, hath obtained
from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters
of Administration on the personal estate of Wil-
liam Ramsay Wilson, late of the county aforesaid,
deceased: All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber,
on or before the 26th day of December next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand, this 26th day of
June, 1865.
William Ramsay, Adm'r.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate
are requested to make immediate payment to the
administrator.
24w2m

TO BE LET,
The HOUSE on Fairfax-street now
occupied by Mr. James H. Hooc. Possession
will be given on the first of July. Apply to
Mr. JOHN TUCKER, of Alexandria. The va-
cant LOTS on King, Columbus, and Washing-
ton streets; the LOTS on the Mall, lately ad-
vertised for sale; or any other Lots belonging
to the subscriber, for sale by him, on reasonable
terms.
Stephen Cooke.
Leesburg, May 22.

TO BE HIRED,
BY THE YEAR OR MONTH;
A smart, active Negro Boy,
About 14 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
June 8.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

To the President of the U. States,
SIR,

YOUR amiable friend and fellow-laborer in the vineyard of religion and politics, Mr. THOMAS PAINE, has lost less time than might have been expected from his sedentary habits, in gratifying your wish with a continuation of his "useful labors." The half of your prayer,* at least, he endeavors to accomplish, unmindful though he may be of the other; and though unfortunately for mankind, one of his propensities is rather adverse to his "long living"—another is as favorable as your piety and patriotism could wish it to be, to the prosecution of his useful labors. The over indulgence of the former will probably be suspected of impairing the quality of the latter. Anniversary toasts, three times three to democracy, and ten times repeated, may perhaps be good things; but when from annual or quarterly, they become, diurnal, the lamp of life burns rather too fast, and the goods citizen runs a chance of becoming the victim of his own zeal.

We have heard lately of the case of a person taking fire from internal combustibility. The quality of self ignition in human bodies has been but lately discovered in Europe; and America, which in all matters of science, treads close on the heels of the old country, will probably not be without its experimental proofs of this new point. We should be sorry to see a worthy patriot and christian take fire from his spirited labors in the cause of liberty: and though there are many illiberal persons, who would say that it was enough that he who, out of pure benevolence had set fire to every community he touched should at last, (making charity for once begin at home) set fire to himself. It would still be to be regretted that such a thing should happen, till the great man's mission was accomplished. When you and his other friends would have the comfort to think that his death was as conspicuous, and on the same principle too, as his life; and that like another Empedocles, he had obtained immortal fame, by perishing in fire, leaving you as a token, his old slippers of the Rights of Man and Age of Reason. However the loss of such a man might be felt, you would have the consolation to reflect, that he died in a noble, spirited cause; and that whatever was lost in the man, would be gained in the glory of his fall. If the writings of Mr. Paine, like the Archbishop of Grenada's Homilies, now begin to smell a little of decay, it is comfortable to reflect that it is a decay which has proceeded from his persevering, spirited exertions in the righteous cause of civil and religious freedom; and that the exceeding of his pious and patriotic labors in that way, would atone for the late deficiency of spirit in his writings. Should his laudable habits extend their effects from his intellect to his precious life, it will cast a ray of sunshine into your bosom and cheer it for that great loss, to recollect that nothing was wanting on your part, which could give activity to his industry, and add to the benefits society have so long derived from that great and good man's labors. That the native benevolence of his heart has been animated by your example, and encouraged by your patronage, to accomplish the works he had so piously and prosperously begun in the cause of religion and government; and that if the world should be deprived of his aid, before the great work of reason and philosophy was completed, you could with pleasure recollect that it was not for want of your orisons for his safety and long life. No doubt that gentleman knows the proper value to be set upon those orisons. Prayers, in themselves very good, he probably thinks may be much the better for not being overused; and while he considers yours as being, on that account, very valuable and efficacious, it must be flattering to him to reflect that a precious article, of which you have been so very sparing, should be reserved for his use. It is only on important occasions, and high objects; on great men, and gala days, that the treasures of the rich and wise are brought forth and displayed to view—so that it is likely the world will concur with me in applauding your prudence, in preserving the worthy oblation of your prayers for the pious author of the Age of Reason—for the complimenter, in his own way, of Washington, and for the eulogist of BARRAS, and his council of five.

* For this prayer that Mr. Paine might live to continue his useful labors, and reap his reward in the thankfulness of the nation—see Mr. Jefferson's letter to Tom Paine, inviting him to America.

Mr. Paine himself may perhaps be startled at the recollection, that you once prayed with equal apparent devotion, for Mr. John Adams; but will recover when he calls to mind that the congeniality of your sentiments and opinions to his own, is a sort of pledge for your sincerity to him; that the prayer for Mr. Adams was a public flourish; while that for himself was a private fraternal embrace. That the shoes of the former were worth pushing him out of at the expence of a prayer or two, and that the other being barefoot, you could expect nothing by flattering him, but the credit of contributing to the felicity of a worthy bosom, and evincing the soundness of your own patriotic and religious principles, by your entire approbation of his. *Laudari a Laudatis* is fair play. The commerce of panegyric, like every other commerce, ought to be carried on with strict regard to mutual justice, and the rights of *meum* and *tuum*; and every *quo* be balanced by a *quid*. Mr. Paine's panegyric upon you is correct, and correspondent to that high sense of moral conduct which has ever distinguished him. On the article of prayers, however he is in your debt; and it is to be hoped that he will not reserve them for some other object. It would be lamentable indeed, and unjust, if he did; for to whom can such prayers as his be so justly appropriated, or by whom be so well deserved. Besides, being his bosom friend you would then have cause to rejoice, as Doctor Johnson did in an answer to his bookseller, who wrote him word that he thanked God he had done with him; to which the Doctor replied, "Doctor Johnson is glad to hear that Mr. — has the grace to thank God for any thing."

The change in the intellect of Mr. Paine which appears stronger in every piece of his writing than it did in the former, and in the last more strongly than in all the rest put together, is a subject of curious consideration. He does not seem to have lost all mind, but to have cast off his former and taken up a new one. The failing and re-production of animal matter is known. Perhaps mind may be moulded, as well as feathers; and as a new nail grows out after the old has been lost by a whitlow, or bruise, the fabric of mind which Mr. Paine may have lost in the crushes, the squeezings, and the lacerations of British courts, and in the prisons of the terrible Robespierre, may have been supplied by a new growth, in which not an atom of the old is contained. His memory indeed seems to be altogether of a new species. As the unlucky wit, Peter Pindar, makes king George enter in his tablets at Whitbread's brewery—Mr. P. seems to have got the power of remembering to forget, and forgetting to remember facts, beyond any thing I have experienced. The dreams of some people are made up of curious stuff; and when the brain is under the operation of a very strong stimulant, the imagination in a kind of raving delirium, can compound and patch up together curious pieces of motley, from things that exist, as well as from things that never had existence, transferring the patch that belongs to one side, to that which belongs to its opposite. It is in one of those furious visions I suppose, that Mr. Paine put together that curious tissue his 8th letter, in which a description in words is given of the federalists, and federal prints, while the matter is taken from his own party, in which he describes federalism as an undecipherable nothing, and accuses the federal prints of abusive vulgarity, while a great part of that letter is of the worst kind of Billingsgate.† In which he dreams of an army of fifty thousand men, intended to be raised without any real cause, but on the pretext, of an intended French invasion, of which, by the bye, he insists there was no danger, giving Dr. LOGAN, for his evidence, and in which he remembers to forget that to save the trouble of invasion, a French army was raising here by worthy and benevolent Jacobins, French and else, even in the bowels of the land; in which his miraculous memoirs call to mind facts that never did exist, and forgets to remember others that did. In which he libels general Hamilton with an accusation of despising Washington, the dearest object of his reverence and affection, and so far forgets Americans as to libel Washington himself, as the designing enemy of his

† It will condemn them as impostors and hypocrites. Federalists have no principle to argue upon, and as falsehood has become naturally their mother tongue in New England, that they have lost the power as well as the disposition of speaking truth.

It (the New England Palladium) is a paper worthy of being the buffoon of such a faction, & of such a hypocritical impostor, (Mr. Huebert a legislator.)

country; in which he forgets every thing that ought to be remembered, and remembers, most abundantly, that, and that only which it would be happy for him if he could forget and erase for ever from the memory of mankind, to wit—himself—not forgetting (as usual) his compilation from other men's brains, Common Sense.

The good or evil which befall nations are attributed (often to be sure improperly) to the conduct of their rulers at the time. Queen Anne will for ever have the glory of her good reign, and George III. the blame of his bad one. Yet neither were by any means so instrumental in the incidents of their times, as you are in those of America for the last five years. Rely upon it, sir, posterity will hold a rigorous inquisition upon your conduct and your motives; in which they will find it difficult to account for certain appearances of a very extraordinary nature. Notwithstanding all that can be said, they will be puzzled to account how it should have happened that during your Presidency, and wherever your friendship and influence extended, disrespect to that Great Man to whom the world concur in attributing the independence of this country—Washington should have been the fashion with the high-flying liberty-men: Why those who dared with their unhallowed pens to calumniate him were your favorites: Why being the magistrate of a country professing the Christian religion, and the friend, and next but one successor in office to Washington, you should be the patron of him who attacked and endeavored to overturn the one, and grossly vilified the other. And on what grounds of opinion respecting yourself and your private sentiments, Mr. Paine, in an essay very adulatory to you and your party, should so far commit you and insult the American people, as to depreciate Washington, and bring a charge against him of saying sternly and with a haughty tone to a person who had crossed the project of a standing army, with which Mr. Paine very plainly insinuates it was the design of Washington to enslave the country, and with a haughty tone, "And pray sir, what right have you, that are but a private citizen, to interfere in matters of government?" The language of faction, and the logic of interested partisans, will be forgotten when these things will be spoken of. When it will be asked upon what inverted principle of thought; upon what vague, undefined hopes; for what possible object, or by what means such a system of policy should have been created or even contemplated, as that by which the government of this country, and the disposal of its power was gradually passed down, as it will soon be seen to be, from the wisest and best, to the lowest and worst men in the community. Look sir, to the struggles of power between that party which was late all our own, now split into two parts, and cutting each others' throats with more inveterate malignity than ever they cut the federalists: If you have time to consider it, what must be your sensations to find Gov. McKean, once the idol of your party, denounced in terms disgraceful to language by the very man who held him up to the world as an object of worship and admiration. Read the fulsome, bloated praises, which but a few months ago the democrats bestowed upon him: Read the horrid invectives they publish against him now: Both done by the very same hands. Can both be true? The people have been deceived in either one or other instance. How then can they in any thing trust the deceivers? If Mr. McKean was bad, they are worse than impostors in praising him into popularity. If he was not bad, they are more than ordinarily wicked to calumniate him.—Have you read the letter of your democratic friend Mr. M. Lyon, to your favorite editor, now the head of a new faction. Yourself in your speech, your friend Paine in his last letter, your party every where, have denounced the federal presses as abusive and calumnious. Read Mr. Lyon's letter and match some parts of it, if you can, in the whole world of scurrility. That letter nevertheless contains many truths, and ought to be published. The offensive parts, which I own, I should be sorry to see in a paper in this society, greatly and justly though I despise the object of them, ought to be left out. This sir is not the ordinary scuffle of a whole people divided into two parties, nearly equal. It is the last stay of political deterioration. As America has for some time followed the example and been guided by France in some things, this may be compared to that crisis when the Mountain was falling upon the *Moderes*, and the Girondists were yielding up their throats to the Robespierre Faction. That was the time in France when virtue and talents were in form and systematically denounced as aristocratic. The time is advancing now in

America, co-ordinate and comparable to that in France, when the absence of moral and moral qualifications will be considered by some men the only justifiable and in fact the only successful pretensions to power. Depend upon it sir, these things are worth your consideration, and demand your very speedy regard. The evil that threatens is too great to allow a suspicion that you have had a conception of it. Far, very far from me, be the notion that you could contemplate without horror such a prospect as reason and experience, pointing back to the history of the world, and particularly to that of the last thirteen years, reveals to the mind's eye as lying before this country.

When the curtain, through the dim texture of which persons whom you will perhaps call too curious, obscurely see preparations making for a drama, terrible in the eye can behold, shall be lifted up, they will you be astonished! Security was the ruin of the French rulers in succession. You see the wiser and better informed portion of your party, you see your friends, your confidential statesmen, denounced by demagogues, and sinking beneath the multitude. You see your outworks, your ramparts, your lunettes, and tenailles, battered in breach. You see the very ditch filling up; and because the main body of the work remains unassaulted, you feel secure. But remember, sir, that moderation is the virtue of the wise only; the result of calculation and cool reflection. You are not to look for it in that class of men who are now striving to wrest the power from your leading friends, and to put the exclusive business of thought, knowledge and talent, into the hands of the ignorant, the turbulent, and the muddy minded. You are yet likely to live long, and to see things of which I fear you never even dream. You may live to see your friend Thomas Paine live and indulge you with more of his "useful labors." You may live to see your friends and supporters, McKean, Dallas, Mercer, Gallatin; in a word, the whole intellect and wisdom of your party "trampled beneath the hoofs of a swinish multitude." You may live to see your friend T. Paine sound the bugle-horn to those who will trample upon them and upon you. You may live to think that you had lived too long. That you may live long, and yet never see all this is the sincere wish, but not the belief of

CORREGIDOR.

BOSTON, July 6.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

We rejoice to perceive this great national anniversary celebrated with more and more national spirit and patriotic enthusiasm at every return. It is an occasion calculated to revive the most grateful recollections, to produce the most salutary reflections, and inspire the most animating hopes. The event it commemorates was the result of a great national effort. The conduct of America in declaring her Independence and resolving to defend it, excited the admiration of the world. She exhibited the great and singular example of a nation, governed by the operation of good principles and good habits alone without the coercion and almost without the existence of law. Then the most exalted, influential, conspicuous and popular men, not only professed but were actually governed by those principles of probity, of honor and rigid integrity, and that magnanimous spirit, which cheerfully sacrifices individual interest to the general welfare, which are as essential to the support and continuance, as to the establishment of a republican government. But her moderation and forbearance were still more singular and more admirable. Resolutely resisting oppression, she did not wantonly rush into licentiousness. She perceived the great distinction between the salutary restraints, and wanton abuses of government; and though contending warmly against the one, submitted cheerfully to the control of the other. But to what good purpose do we now contemplate the bright example of bravery, patience, perseverance, fortitude and moderation, unless we resolve to imitate and profit by it? The beneficial influence of magnanimous actions and generous condescension never ceases. They not only operate immediately, in attaining their great object, national glory and prosperity, but remotely, in exciting and perpetuating the spirit that produced them. In commemorating the illustrious virtues and achievements of those, who effected and secured the Independence of our country, we not only discharge a debt of gratitude to them, we do an essential service to ourselves. After our country has been so agitated by divisions, and parties mutually exasperated against each other, it is grateful to find, that

there is still one day in the American calendar, on which all parties profess to rejoice, and be exceeding glad. It may perhaps be still a rallying point, around which all may yet assemble, after being driven in various directions by the violence of faction. We cannot this day consistently in the establishment of American independence without venerating the character of those who safely and nobly effected it. Let it then never be forgotten that WASHINGTON, as a commander, and ADAMS, as a statesman, were in themselves a cabinet and a government. Let it never be imagined for a moment that such men would put in jeopardy national glory and prosperity, without the most honorable monument of their virtuous sacrifices, even of their self-interest, forbid the suspicion, that what was in fact the counsel of the heroes of the revolution, and the conduct now. Thus may we learn from their characters to estimate the merits of modern pretenders to patriotism. Then under all our perils and instead of reposing a hasty and in confidence in flattering and arrogant professions, we shall learn to confide in every respect like those, who have protected us through greater difficulties, from more imminent dangers.

The following letter by the late President of the United States, deserves to be read at least once every year, while the memory of independence shall be fresh to Americans.

"Philadelphia, July 5.
"Yesterday the greatest question decided, which was ever debated in America; and a greater perhaps, never will be, decided among Men. A was passed, without one dissenting voice. THAT THESE UNITED STATES ARE AND OF RIGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES."

"The day is passed. The 4th of July 1776, will be a memorable day in the history of America. I am sure it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary of our independence, as the day when we delivered by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be celebrated with pomp, shows, games, sports, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, and end of this continent to the other time forward forever. You will be transported with enthusiasm; but I am well aware of the toil and the sweat, that it will cost us to maintain our independence, and support and defend our States; yet through all the gloom see the rays of light and glory, that the end is more than worth the means; and that posterity will thank you and I may rue, what we shall not.

I am, Sir, your friend,
JOHN ADAMS

To Mr. —

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.
Our correspondent at the date of yesterday noon, says that he arrived, brig Hope, from St. Thomas, schr. Oliver, 25 days from Trinidad. Capt. H. left at St. Thomas, which arrived at the date. The captain of the ship was sick in with and detained a French fleet, in lat. 23, where the English fleet were at Trinidad. He also informs, that the Louisiana was taken by French privateers, and sent in a vessel to New York.

Various letters from Hispaniola to believe that the Louisiana was taken before the present month, if so, we are to suppose the above was the fabrication of the above who passed for the cook, above to serve some sinister purpose.

Extract of a letter, dated June 18th, 1776.
A large fleet appeared off the coast of France, which was taken for a fleet, and all the shipping captured.

and comparable absence of men will be consi-derable. This is a justifiable and successful pretension, and it is air, there is no consideration, and it is regarded. The great to allow a conception, me, be the com-plate without reason and ex-to the history of to that of the country.

There is still one day in the American calender, on which all parties profess at least to rejoice and be exceeding glad. This day perhaps be still a rallying point of unity, around which all may yet assemble, after being driven in various directions by the violence of faction. We cannot this day consistently rejoice in the establishment of American independence without venerating the characters, commending the virtues, and applauding the conduct of those who safely and honorably effected it. Let it then never be forgotten that WASHINGTON, as a commander, and ADAMS as a statesman, were in themselves a cabinet and a host. Let it never be imagined for a moment, that such men would put in jeopardy that national glory and prosperity, which is the most honorable monument of their fame. No, their early and persevering exertions, their generous sacrifices, even of their own self-interest, forbid the suspicion. Under all doubts and difficulties, therefore, let us ask what was in fact the counsel and example of the heroes of the revolution under similar circumstances, and what would be the conduct now. Thus may we make their virtues a test by which to try our own, and learn from their characters to estimate the merits of modern pretenders to patriotism. Then under all our perils and disasters, instead of reposing a hasty and indiscreet confidence in flattering and arrogant professions, we shall learn to confide in men in every respect like those, who have conducted us through greater difficulties and protected us from more imminent dangers.

The following letter by the late president of the United States, deserves to be read at least once every year, whilst the memory of independence shall be grateful to Americans.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1776.
"Yesterday the greatest question was decided, which was ever debated in America; and a greater perhaps, never was, or will be, decided among Men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony, THAT THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES."

"The day is passed. The fourth day of July 1776, will be a memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood, and treasure, that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is more than worth all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not.

I am, &c.
JOHN ADAMS."

To Mr. _____
PHILADELPHIA, July 9.
Our correspondent at the Lazaretto of the date of yesterday noon, says, this morning arrived, brig Hope, Thomas, 23 days from St. Thomas, schr. Olive Branch, Harper, 26 days from Trinidad, via St. Thomas. Capt. H. left at St. Thomas, schr. Chance, which arrived the day before he sailed. The captain of the Chance said he was fell in with and detained 5 hours by a French fleet, in lat. 23, who were then steering north west. Captain Harper says the English fleet were at Trinidad, when he sailed. He also informs, that the cook of the Louisiana was at St. Thomas, and said that the Louisiana was taken by two French privateers, and sent into St. Martins, that 9 of the people were killed and a number wounded, but could not say how many; the remainder of the crew were sent in a vessel to New York.

Various letters from Hispaniola, lead us to believe that the Louisiana would not sail from Gonaives before the beginning of the present month, if so, we are led to hope the above was the fabrication of some fellow who passed for the cook, and told the above to serve some sinister purpose.

Extract of a letter, dated Trinidad, 10th June.

A large fleet appeared off Tobago some days ago, which was taken for the French fleet, and all the shipping cleared out as

fast as they could. run with the Proselyte Frigate, called off here en passant in the course of the day, the 7th, a signal for a fleet of 22 sail, was made and not a doubt remained, but it was the fleet from Martinique; every man was under arms and at his post. In the course of the afternoon, they came into the Bay, and anchored at sun set, near enough to distinguish what all the ships were. Every preparation was made to receive them next day to a certainty; when we found with surprise, it was Admirals Nelson and Cochrane, with twelve sail of the line and ten frigates, with the Commander and Chief on board, (General Myers) the chief Engineers from Barbadoes, a heavy train of artillery and 2000 men. On Lord Nelson finding we could give him no information of the French fleet, he went off in the course of the day in quest of them, and I hope will find them; though it is probable they may be still in Martinique. If so, and he is joined by Sir Thomas Graves, both the ships and the island will fall into his hands.

FREDERICK-TOWN, July 6.

"AN ESSAY TOWARDS" ROBBERY.
About midnight of Wednesday last, a daring attempt was made to rob the cellar of Mr. Graham's store, near the public square, corner of Patrick and Market streets. The owner, suspecting that his cellar was pilfered before, had by means of a string so contrived a pistol on the step, that the raising of the door necessarily pulled the trigger; and just at the moment when the villain, having opened the door by a false key, was entering secure of his prey, the pistol went off, and it is supposed lodged a good portion of its contents where they ought to be. Next morning, a track of blood was traced a considerable distance down Patrick street, and the key found, which the fellow in his confusion and alarm had left behind. No discovery is yet ascertained.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

TOULON FLEET.

Captain Rowan, whom we mentioned in our last as having met with the Toulon Fleet, has arrived in town. He informs that it was on the 15th or 16th of June, in latitude 27, 30, longitude 60, that he fell in with the fleet, steering N. and by E. It consisted of twenty-two sail, eleven of which he understood to be of the line. That the Spaniards had left them is matter of conjecture only. On the 18th of June, in lat. 30, long. 64, captain R. was boarded from the British sloop of war Driver, the officer from which was particular in his enquiries respecting the fleet.

In the Straits of Sunda, captain R. spoke the Hector and Fame, of Salem, and Elizabeth, of Baltimore, from Batavia for Calcutta, not being able to procure cargoes at the former place.

(Boston Palladium.)

CANNADAIGUA, June 25.—*Detroit in ashes!* A letter from a gentleman of respectability at Buffalo Creek, dated the 20th instant, to his friend in this town contains the following distressing intelligence:

"By the schooner Charlotte, captain Nihen, who arrived at fort Erie yesterday, we are informed that the whole town of Detroit is totally consumed by fire, not a single house in the town left standing."

"The fire it is said first made its appearance in a stable, near the centre of the town, about nine o'clock in the morning, and such was the rapidity of its ravages, that at 12 o'clock not one house remained. The citadel which was rather detached, and in which were the officer's quarters and contractor's stores, was entirely consumed.

NOTE.

Detroit is the seat of government of the Michigan Territory, and contained upwards of three hundred houses, built of wood, in a compact manner, and above 2000 inhabitants.

From the Nassau Gazette of June 18.

Sir,
You will be pleased to publish in the Royal Gazette, the enclosed letter from the right honorable earl Camden one of his majestys principal secretaries of state, to his excellency governor Cameron.

I am,
Sir,
Your most
Obedient servant,
JOHN M'CARTY, D. C. C.
Council Chamber, June 14, 1805.
Mr. Robert Wilson, proprietor of the Royal Gazette.

Downing Street, 16th January 1805.

Sir,
In addition to the direction contained in my letter to you of the 5th September respecting the caution to be used in opening the ports within your government, for the admission of articles from the United States of America, which are allowed to be imported by law, I am commanded to signify to you his majesty's further pleasure, that you do not on any account, or at any time suffer any gin, brandy, or other liquors, East India goods, or any other articles whatever, except lumber and provisions, to be admitted from the United States in American bottoms, into the islands under your government.

You are to be particularly careful that the several articles of provisions to be in such case admitted, be specified in the proclamation you may issue for that purpose, and you are not to extend the permission to any articles but those which cannot be supplied by the mother country, or the British colonies in North America; and in case any such articles (except lumber and provisions under the circumstances mentioned) shall be attempted to be introduced, you are to see that the necessary measures are taken for carrying full into execution the laws of navigation, and for enforcing the penalties thereof against any ship or ships importing other articles than lumber and provisions regularly permitted.

You will take such steps as you may judge most expedient for making these directions generally known among the planters, merchants, and others whom it may concern; and in the event of its becoming necessary at any time to open the ports for supplies of lumber and provisions, you are particularly to insert in every proclamation you may issue for that purpose, notice to the following effect, viz. That if any other articles, except lumber and provisions, as therein specified, are attempted to be introduced from the United States of America, in American bottoms, measures will be taken for the forfeiture of the ship or vessel importing the same, and of the goods so imported, in contravention of the laws of navigation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yout most obt. humble servant,
CAMDEN,
To Gov. CAMERON, &c.

FROM THE EVENING FIRE SIDE.

Important—particularly to those engaged in rural affairs.

A pamphlet has just appeared, published by Thomas Dobson of Philadelphia, which gives a history of the FLY that has been so destructive to the grain in many parts of the country within these few years, and recommends what the author hopes will prove effectual for putting a stop to its ravages. He calls it the wheat moth, or Virginia fly; and begins his treatise with an account of the same insect as it appeared in France in the year 1755. This is followed by an interesting description of its characters, transformation and particular habits; and the pamphlet concludes with the following method for arresting the progress of this destructive insect.

"To preserve the grain from farther injury after it is reaped, it should be thrashed out as soon as possible, and such part of it as it is wished to preserve either for seed or grinding should be dried in an oven or kiln, in which the heat should be strong enough to kill the caterpillars without destroying the vegetative principle. This will be effected by 124 degrees of heat of Fahrenheit's thermometer. For the seed grain may be better prepared by being soaked in a strong lye of wood ashes and quicklime heated to such a degree that the finger can just bear it. Let the grain contained in a basket, be stirred in this lye, and the grains scummed off that floats on the surface. When it has been thus soaked for about two minutes, the basket which contains it should then be lifted up and suspended by two poles till the lye is strained off. The grain should then be spread very thin on a floor to dry, while a second basketful is prepared in the same manner. When thus steeped and well dried, it will keep a year and continue fit for sowing.

"In France, mills and granaries where large quantities of grain were deposited, seem to have been considered as the chief sources of the evil. But in this country it cannot be the case, at least not to so great an extent. No large quantities remain on hand when the warm season approaches, and kiln-drying might destroy any caterpillars which might then exist. It appears that the severity of a hard winter cannot be depended upon for this purpose, but a sufficient number may survive, in the grain sown, to cause considerable mischief. The roller may however be of service to prevent the fly from making its way out of the ground. The principal danger seems to exist in the spring barley, which having been kept under cover during the winter and afterwards sown in fresh ploughed, and consequently light soil, will, if at all infected, be sufficient to spread the evil far and wide. To this cause the writer chiefly attributes the damage last season to a crop of wheat, the seed of which had been brought from a distance and was perfectly free from the fly, which the barley was not, and was sown in the same field. If attention be paid in the ensuing spring to the kiln-drying of the grain that remains on hand, to the rolling of that which is coming up, and the pickling of the seed barley, we may hope to put a stop to this distressing calamity, or at least to prevent its spread; but let it be remembered, that the remedy in order to be effectual, must be universal."

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

July 6, 1805.

Ordered, That Messrs. McKimby and Swift be a committee to take into consideration the message of the Mayor respecting the fees paid by persons committed to the Watch House, and report by bill or otherwise.

An act to rent the stalls of the market house, &c. was brought in, read three times and passed, and ordered to be laid before the Mayor for his signature.

Ordered, That Messrs. Marshall and Young (who were permitted by a former order of Council to fill up a path 20 feet wide, across Queen street, in Union street, between the wharves of Richard Conway and Wilson) be permitted upon the same terms, to fill up the whole of Union street within the limits aforesaid; and that they be permitted under the direction of the street commissioners for the northern district, to use for that purpose the earth for the public property.

Ordered, That the street commissioners for the northern district examine into the state of the bridge, and conduit in Queen street, between Royal and Pitt streets, and report the same to Council, with an estimate of the expense of removing the same, and turning an arch of brick.

The committee of ways and means reported a bill laying taxes and for other purposes, which being amended was read three times, and passed, and ordered to be laid before the Mayor for his signature.

Test. JAMES M. M'BEA, c. c.

AN ACT,

To rent the Stalls of the Market House, and for collecting the Rents of the same.

BE it enacted by the Common Council of Alexandria, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to rent out the stalls of the market-house and to collect the rents for the same, as likewise the rents now due, and account and pay over to the treasurer the sums by him collected, on or before the first day of June in each year, and that he be allowed a commission of five per cent, on all sums by him collected.

Passed in Common Council, the 6th day of July, 1805.

HENRY ROSE, President.

Approved, July 8, 1805.

JONAH THOMPSON, Mayor.

JUST ARRIVED,

From New Providence, and for sale, on board the schooner Eliza, laying at Bane and Cartwright's wharf;

Fresh Pine-Apples, Limes, and Green Turtle,

All in fine order, and very low for cash, by

A. Willis, & John Jameffon.

July 11.

Fresh Fruit.

THIS DAY RECEIVED,

Per the schooner Eliza, from New-Providence, A quantity of

Pine-Apples, Limes, &c.

All in excellent order.

John A. Burford.

July 11.

HENRY K. MAY

Has just received, per the FELLOWS, from New-York,

100 Barrels PRIME PORK.

July 11.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Frederickburg, on the evening of the 4th inst, a Mulatto Man, named

WASHINGTON;

Who calls himself GEORGE WASHINGTON.

HE is 25 or 26 years old, about 3 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very much freckled, which resembles the marks of small pox unless closely examined, is somewhat napper kneed—he is a very furly artful fellow, and has a down look when spoken to. Had on when he went away, a black throat coat, Virginia cloth pantaloons, white linen shirt, and, I believe, a white hat—It is probable he will change his cloaths as he has a great many with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Henry Fitzhugh, of Stafford county. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in jail so that I get him again.

Martha Fisher.

Frederickburg, July 9.

N. B. The above named slave had been spoken with since he made his escape, in Maryland, when he had changed his name to BOND.

POTOMAC COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town, on Monday the 5th day of August next, on which occasion a full meeting of the proprietors is requested, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, together with the disbursements of the Treasurer since the last general meeting, will then be laid before them for their consideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,

Treasurer Potomac Company,

George Town, July 9.

(40)

45A

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

6th July, 1805.

Ordered, That an election be held for ward No. 1, on Wednesday, the 17th of July instant, at James Davidson's, for the election of two members for the said ward in Common Council, in the room of Jacob Hoffman and Alexander Smith, resigned. And that Alexander Smith, Thomas Preston and Jacob Hoffman, be commissioners to hold the said election.

Ordered, That an election be held on Wednesday, the 17th of July instant, at the new house of James McGuire, at the corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets, in ward No. 4, for the purpose of electing two members for said ward in the Common Council, in the room of Robert Young and Matthew Robinson, resigned. And that Robert Young, Jacob Wisemiller, and Matthew Robinson, be commissioners to hold the said election.

(Test) JAMES M. M'REA, C. C.
(July 9.)

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

6th July, 1805.

Resolved, That a committee of Council will meet at the Council Chamber on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of the present month, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and sit until 1 o'clock, P. M. to hear appeals from such persons as may think themselves aggrieved on the valuation of their taxable property—and that the books be deposited with the collector for the information of those convened. And that Council will not feel themselves bound to attend to any appeals after said days.

(Test) JAMES M. M'REA, C. C.
(July 9.)

For Sale—for Cash,

On the second day of August next, at twelve o'clock,

AN unimproved LOT of ground, in the town of Colchester, adjoining the warehouse binding on the creek: Also,

Will be sold, on the 24th of August, to the highest bidder;

Two unimproved LOTS, situated at West-End. The terms of sale are—One third cash—and the balance in one and two years, with bond and approved security.

John Simpson.
July 9.

LANDS FOR RENT.

I will rent, of my estate in Caroline county, 5000 acres, for a term of 7 years. A considerable part of this land lies immediately on the Mattapony river, and will produce five barrels of corn per acre.

I will likewise rent, for the same term, Two thousand acres in the county of Orange, adjoining the Court house. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN BAYLOR,

New-Market, near the Bowling Green
July 9.

Fancy Japan & Gilt Furniture,
King Street, a few doors below St. Asaph Street.

THE subscribers intending to establish a manufactory in the above line in this town, flatter themselves that they will meet with that encouragement which the firm and neatness of their work will entitle them to, as they warrant it to be equal to any imported.

They will also keep on hand,

A handsome assortment of cane seat, rush bottom, and Windsor chairs, settees, reeds & window seats, card, pier, and tea tables, ladies' writing and work stands, candle and fire screens, wash-hand and candle stands, bedsteads, bed and window cornices, and every article of ornamental furniture made to order, by

Finlay and Cook,

Who frame prints, drawings, and needle work, in the neatest manner.
Likewise execute coach, sign and ornamental painting, on the shortest notice, and at the most reduced prices.

April 3.

Musical Instrument & Cabinet MANUFACTORY,

In Prince, near Water Street, ALEXANDRIA,
By JOHN SELLERS;

WHO begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria and the adjacent towns and country, that he builds and repairs church, chamber, and barrel Organs; also makes and repairs Harpsichords, Piano Fortes, organized and plain, and has on hand, for sale Violins, Flutes, Fiddles, Reeds, Strings, &c. an assortment of Music, consisting of Songs, Sonnets, Duets, instructions for the different instruments. He also offers his services for tuning the above instruments on reasonable terms. Any orders left at the above place will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

A steady Cabinet Maker, being a good workman, will meet with encouragement by applying at the above place.
May 6.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Schooner ALBERT, from BOSTON, and for Sale,

by

FAXON, MEICOLF & Co.

50 tons Plaster Paris
50 barrels New-England Rum
5 hogheads do. do.
50 barrels No. 1 and 2 Beef
50 do. Pork
6 pipes Holland's Gin
4 do. Cogniac Brandy
100 Reams Wrapping Paper
Also,

A general assortment of Shoes.

July 1.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Friday next the 5th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

July 2.

PUBLIC SALE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Worshipful Court of Fairfax county, made at March term, 1805, we the subscribers will offer for sale, on the 3d day of August next, at the house of William Jacobs, in said county, our likely Virginia born slaves for cash; belonging to the estate of John Hampton jun. deceased; for the purpose of making a division amongst the heirs of the deceased.

THOMAS POLLARD, jun. } Comrs.
RICHARD SIMPSON, }
WILLIAM SIMPSON, }

June 15.

A Servant wanted.

CASH will be given for a Servant who can be recommended for sobriety and carefulness, and who has been accustomed to the management of horses. None else need apply to the Printer.

June 27.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending shortly to remove to Kentucky, requests all persons having claims against him to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for payment; and all those indebted to him are requested to pay their respective accounts previous to the first day of August next, to him or Mr. James Millan, in Alexandria. Those failing to comply as above, need not expect any further indulgence.

William Millan,
Fairfax County, (Virginia)
June 10.

FOR SALE,

The FARM on which I live, CONTAINING between 5 and 600 acres of level Land, well adapted in general to receive the Plaster of Paris as a manure—on the post-road from the City of Washington to Port Tobacco, and about 8 miles below Piscataway. On it is every necessary building, plenty of excellent spring water and a pump at the door—fruit trees in abundance and great variety, an excellent kitchen garden, several clover lots, some valuable low meadow ground, and wood and timber to last many years. Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed will view the premises previous to any contract, and therefore a further description is unnecessary.

If I sell the land, it shall be given up to the purchaser 1st January next—And previous to that time, I will sell

All my moveable Property & Crop made, with some few exceptions.

Being extremely infirm and unable to manage a farm, my object is to retire to some town or city and spend the remainder of my life.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in hand, one third at the end of 12 months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third at the end of two years, with legal interest thereon. Bonds with security, and a lien on the land, will be required.

George Lee.

Charles County, May 4.

BREAD-BAKING.

FREDERICK KOONES

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria, that he will, on Saturday the 29th instant, commence baking BREAD, of wheat and rye loaves of every description, and on as good terms as any in town. He returns his thanks to his former customers and the public in general for past favors, and will thank them for their custom again.

June 28.

NOTICE.

AS I purpose moving from this state in the fall, I request all those who have any claims against the estate of AMOS DYE, deceased, or myself, to bring them in legally proved, on or before the first day of October next, in order to have the same settled.—All those who may be indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given by

JOHN DYE, Adm'r of Amos Dye.
June 21.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1, 1805. Polygraphick Painting.

THIS art, so long kept a secret and exclusively practiced by the Polygraphick Society in London, is now in the possession of a Citizen of the United States lately arrived from Europe; who proposes to execute by subscription, two hundred copies from an original Allegorical Painting in the Shakespeare Gallery, New-York, by permission of the Proprietor: being

A PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON,

Supported by LIBERTY, VIRTUE, and JUSTICE. VIRTUE is holding the emblem of the reward he merited. In the right of the piece, AMERICA, characterized as an Ab-original, is seated in a pensive posture, lamenting her loss. In the left is PAINTING turned to HISTORY, for a subject worthy of her art, who is supposed to answer,

"There is none more worthy than Washington."

The whole forming a more emblematical tribute to the memory of that great man, than has yet been offered to the public.
To those who esteem his public services and his private worth, and to the patrons of improvements in the fine arts, this work is dedicated. Such as are already furnished with different engravings on this subject, will, it is hoped, still find room for the present undertaking, when they consider, that it will be a PAINTING, and the design new, executed by a process, which renders it more durable than oil paintings—that it requires no glass—that while their prints contain, perhaps a faint resemblance only, this work affords a correct likeness, with the addition of six beautiful allegorical figures.—The price also is reduced so as to leave, comparative merits, no object.

Subscriptions, at Eight Dollars each, payable on delivery, (which is little more than the price of an engraving of the same size) are received by Conrad & Co. Bookellers, Philadelphia; Robert Gray, Alexandria; Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol-hill City of Washington; and generally by Booksellers throughout the Union; who will please to return their subscription papers to Conrad and Co. Philadelphia, previous to the first of November next, when the work will be ready for delivery.

Frames will be procured, of any pattern, if required on the most moderate terms.

IT IS ALSO PROPOSED TO EXECUTE PORTRAITS

Of Mr. and Mrs. Washington,

On a smaller scale, 15 inches by 22; executed by the same process, and will be ready for delivery at the same time on subscriptions of Four Dollars and Fifty Cents each, including a Gilt Frame. It is a principal aim of this work, to produce the most correct likenesses of this amiable couple.

One of the Paintings is now to be seen at Mr. Gadsby's Hotel, for a few days, who will receive subscriptions. As this copy is ordered to be sent to Richmond soon, another will be forwarded, if subscribers offer, to Robert Gray's, King Street Alexandria, with whom subscribers may also enter their names.

The Artist presumes that the secret art of Polygraphick Painting is known only to himself in the U. States; having travelled from the Carolinas to Massachusetts without finding a master of it. By this art, original paintings may be multiplied, so as to render it difficult to point out the difference. The Polygraphick picture, of the two, when compared together, is the most brilliant, and the nature of the process cannot fail rendering it more durable. In fine the whole is so exact and beautiful a copy, that the mind is lost in conjecture as to the method in which it is executed.

July 3.

J. WILLIAM PFALTZ, Clock & Watch-maker,

Opposite JOSEPH RIDDLE and Cos. Fairfax Street;

Offers his service to his friends and the public in general, in the above line—having served his time in Switzerland, and afterwards worked in London and Paris, hopes, from his experience, to be able to render general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. He repairs all kinds of horizontal, repeating and common watches and clocks.

Has also on hand, and offers for Sale,

A handsome assortment of Jewellery, finished in the newest style.

June 20.

To be Rented, for One Year,

(By the Subscribers)

A valuable Merchant-Mill, near the Little Falls of Potomac, with three pair French Burr Millstones, and every necessary machine complete for manufacturing flour, to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible. Also,

A Brewery, Granary, Millers' and Brewers, Houses, Coopers Shops, &c. For terms apply to Edmund L. Lee, Esq. in Alexandria.

Wm. HERBERT,
R. B. LEE,
Thos. SWANN,
Wm. B. PAGE,

May 7.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, a Mulatto Man—a slave—named

S A M;

ABOUT 5 feet 10 inches high, 35 years old—who is a good kitchen gardener, and also a good shoemaker—he is fond of liquor, and licks when speaking. The above reward will be paid on apprehending and confining the above named runaway to that his owner may get him again, and reasonable charges if brought to

HARRIET L. MAUND,
Nemomy Hall,

Westmoreland County:
or GEORGE CARTER,
Oaklands, near Leesburg, (Vir.)

June 27.

FOR SALE,

250 Acres of Land, in the district of Columbia, about 5 miles from Alexandria and 2 from George Town: A large proportion is woodland of a good quality, abounding with good springs and handsome situations. I would lay off this land to accommodate those who wish to buy from two acre lots to twenty, or let it altogether. A small part of the purchase money will be required; and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Any person wishing to buy, may be shown the land by William Shuck, who resides upon it; and leave their names with Mr. John Gadsby, of Alexandria.

Sundry Lots may be had on ground rent, upon Duke Street, adjoining to Mr. Jacob Shuck's.
G. CHAPMAN,
June 13.

Notice is hereby Given,

That in pursuance of an act of Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, establishing a Town at the Court-house of this County, on the lands of Richard Ratcliffe, by the name of Providence. We the subscribers, trustees therein named, will proceed to sell at Public Auction, on Monday the 19th day of August next, (being the first day of August court) the several LOTS in the said town, as laid out, condemned, and directed to be sold by the said act. A plan of which will be shown, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

Charles Little,

W. Payne,

Richard Fitzhugh,

Daniel Mc Chichester,

Francis Coffey,

Richard Bland Lee,

John C. Hunter,

William Middleton.

Fairfax County the 2d }
day of July, 1805. } (5) 1805A.

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the south side of King Street, between Fayette and Henry Streets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King Street, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the south side of King Street, near Washington Street, and opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt Streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose only it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to Mr. James Bacon, on King, near Washington Street, or to the subscriber, at Nosley Hall, opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY,
About 15 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.
May 3.

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

Opposite the Market,
Adjoining James S. Scott's, Royal Street—
ALEXANDRIA—

By WILLIAM LOVELL,

Who begs leave to inform the Ladies, Gentlemen, and the Public in general, in this town, that on Wednesday, the first of May, he will commence baking; where they may be supplied with BREAD of the first quality and found baked, on such terms never before offered in this place; as follows:

THE eighteen penny loaf for 20 cents, nine penny loaf for 10 cents, four penny half penny loaf for 5 cents; and, for the convenience of those whose family or circumstances will not admit of LARGE BREAD, he will make the three penny loaf two ounces heavier than the weight fixed by the Clerk of the Market, as directed by the Corporation; so that the labouring man will be served on as good terms as the merchant. The BEST SUPERFINE FLOUR for house keeping at seven cents per pound, or fifteen pounds for a dollar. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be regularly supplied at their own houses, will be obliging enough to send a line as above, which will be attended to. Great allowance to sellers of Bread. To prevent any misunderstanding the above terms are CASH, unless where stated credits are agreed on, and those are expected to be regularly paid—the profits being small.

N. B. To Taverns, Boarding-houses, and large families, there will be an additional saving of ten per cent. in buying LARGE LOAVES in preference to SMALL.

April 30.

PRINTED DAILY, B2
S. S N O W D E N.

Vol. V.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the V

R U M

As white, and bla. French Brandy in

Gin in pipes and bla.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bla.

Sugar in hhd's, tierces and bla.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and } in b

Mould and dipt Candles

Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and fraills,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

&c. &c. Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemer,

Duffin, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Co

Serpes, Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Calamcoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stocking

Chimes and Callicoes,

Irish Linens, Silefia do.

Omaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Molins and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

Joda Maslins and Table Clothes,

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats and sun

articles.

Philiz G. Marj

Dec. 20.

10 pipes well flaver'd H

63 casks Dutch Linfeed Oil,

2 bales German Ticklenburgh

1 cask Britannias,

1 do. Platina Royal,

Just Imported from Rott

In the brig Nancy, Spaldi

AND FOR SALE BY

F. & T. V

WHO HAVE IN STORE,

A few pipes old Madeira V

for immediate use,

Three bhd's. old Grenada Rum,

Three casks Clover Seed,

Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy

Cash given for Old

Mink Skins.

April 25.

JAMES SANDERSON

Has received, in addition to his late

pieces, which he will sell, by the qu

ry-law, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cogni

dy.

4 puncheons second proof Antig

20 barrels New-England

5 pipes particular Tenerife Wi

12 half pipes do. do.

25 casks claret, 2 and half dozen

9 boxes best London Mustard

each.

6 do. do. Double Gloucester

20 hogheads Black Quart Bottl

ALSO,

28 hogheads Virginia T

CO now in store.

May 31.

BUILDING LOT

HALF an acre of ground

corner of Washington and D

will be laid off in lots, to suit ap

will be had at a moderate annual

HEWES & MI

June 19.

This day is Publish